UNITED NATIONS

DP

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/CCF/SAF/1
30 June 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Third regular session 1997
15-19 September 1997, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNDP

UNDP: COUNTRY COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS AND RELATED MATTERS

FIRST COUNTRY COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOR SOUTH AFRICA (1997-2001)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The first country cooperation framework (CCF) for South Africa constitutes the basis for cooperation between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the period 1997 to 2001. It is the result of a consultative process involving the Government, the UNDP Office in Pretoria, civil society organizations (CSOs), including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), the private sector and academic institutions, the donor community and partners of the United Nations system for development represented in the country. It reflects the policies outlined in the Reconstruction and Development Programme adopted by the Government in 1994 as the basis for the transformation of the country after the adoption of fully representative multi-party democracy. It draws on the sectoral and thematic white papers prepared since that date and the macroeconomic strategy for growth, employment and redistribution adopted in 1996. These documents outline the major development challenges facing the country and the Government's policy response thereto.

2. The CCF has been prepared by the Government through a process of consultation with line departments, provincial administrations and other relevant national institutions, in close collaboration with the UNDP country office. It takes full account of the process of United Nations inter-agency consultations initiated in 1995 that have led to the adoption of common principles and priorities for the contribution of the United Nations system to the economic and social transition and the broadening of the development process to include all communities in South Africa. The CCF also takes account of the ongoing work on the Poverty and Inequality Report organized under the leadership of the Office of the Deputy President and co-sponsored by UNDP, the World Bank and the United Kingdom, with input from a wide range of United Nations specialized agencies. It draws extensively on the UNDP advisory note.

I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION FROM A SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

3. Country background. South Africa is a vast country of 1,223,201 sq km with approximately 43 million inhabitants. Large parts of the country are unsuitable for agricultural production on account of low rainfall (under 500 mm for 65 per cent of the land). These areas are characterized by low population densities and a fragile environment, vulnerable to land degradation. The country has significant mineral resources upon which its economic development has traditionally been based. The bulk of the population (48.3 per cent) is concentrated in four metropolitan and five other major urban areas around the traditional mining centres and the four principal ports. Population densities are also high in the areas of generally infertile land, 13 per cent of the total, formerly reserved for the black communities, constituting 87 per cent of the total population.

4. The legacy of apartheid. The policies of apartheid, which resulted in the exclusion of South Africa from participation in almost all international activities, compounded the distortions of the economy and society arising from

centuries of colonial exploitation. These policies were applied with increasing rigour over a 50-year period and have left profound inequities based on race, and to a significant extent on gender, that are without equal in the modern world. Natural and financial resources were directed to the white minority that maintained its position by withholding access to basic services and opportunities to the majority through a legalized form of discrimination. The results of this deprivation of the majority, in the midst of affluence, affect the whole of society. The system also resulted in profound inefficiencies in the public sector, reflected not only in the maldistribution and underutilization of available resources but also in the neglect of basic functions of development management.

5. Addressing the results of this policy, ensuring that the political transformation of 1994 is complemented by an economic and social revolution, constitutes the overwhelming development challenge of the country. At the same time, South Africa has embarked on a policy of export-led growth that is particularly challenging after decades of isolation and protectionism.

6. Development performance. The economy of the country has strengths and weaknesses. Mining, manufacturing, commercial agriculture, financial and commercial services are well developed. These and the network of modern infrastructure that links them both together and to the outside world, constitute strengths upon which the country can build. However, as a result of artificial constraints on access by the majority to resources and opportunities under the colonial and apartheid systems, the benefits of this natural wealth have not benefited all South Africans. The country is ranked 100 out of a listing of 174 countries in the 1996 human development index (HDI). It has some of the highest income disparities in the world, with a Gini coefficient of approximately 0.65, reflected in a monthly average income for blacks of 18 times less than that of whites. Economic growth fell from 4.2 per cent to -2.2 per cent per annum over the last decade of the apartheid era. With an annual population growth rate for the period 1980-1993 of 2.4 per cent, a negative annual rate of change in gross national product (GNP) per capita of 0.2 per cent characterized this period, implying persistent stagnation and decline in standards of living for all communities. Since 1994, this situation has been redressed to some extent, with growth returning to around 3 per cent. The economy is also typified by high levels of unemployment, estimated at 40 per cent of the economically active population, rising to some 80 per cent in the Eastern Cape. An estimated 350,000 South Africans join the labour force each year yet the modern sector is capable of generating only about 38,000 new jobs annually.

7. Principal national development goals. The principles adopted by the Government for reconstruction and development constitute a determined effort to address at the national level the global challenges arising from both the concept of sustainable human development (SHD) and from the recent series of United Nations-sponsored international conferences. The overarching goals are to reduce poverty, create employment and reduce inequalities within the context of a growth-oriented macroeconomic policy. Emphasis is placed on meeting fundamental human needs; developing the human resource base; building the economy; democratizing the State and society; designing and implementing

integrated, sustainable, people driven programmes; guaranteeing the peace and stability needed for these programmes to be effective.

8. Development challenges. The core objective of Government policies, to be implemented through broad partnerships engaging the capacities and energies of the State, the private sector, and civil society at large, is the improvement of the welfare of all South Africans, especially the historically disadvantaged majority, by expanding the income base through job creation and new economic activities, developing human and technological resources that will increase productivity, wages and incomes as well as improving the availability and quality of education, health, housing, water and electricity. Achieving these objectives is fully consistent with the principles of SHD in all its dimensions, namely the adoption of policies and programmes for poverty eradication through job creation, women's empowerment, sound governance and the sustainable management of natural resources.

II. RESULTS AND LESSONS FROM PAST COOPERATION

9. It was only after the historic elections of April 1994, ushering in the first era of truly representative democracy in South Africa's history, that the country applied for and received recipient status within UNDP. Prior to this, UNDP had provided critical support through its national liberation movement programmes for the development of essential skills through education and training abroad. Today, these capacities are invested in the development of the new South Africa while training and skills development activities among historically disadvantaged communities are pursued within South Africa under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), the management responsibility for which has been entrusted to UNDP. In addition, UNDP facilitated the participation of South Africans in regional consultations and activities.

10. In the period mid-1994 to 1996, South Africa and UNDP engaged in dialogue and initiated programmes directly relating to the process of transformation in the priority areas of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). Support was provided to policy development in key areas, especially through facilitating access to international norms, methodologies and experience. A series of pilot activities was launched that have served as a basis both for the identification of priorities for longer-term cooperation and for the development of policies and mechanisms required for effective implementation. By 1996, the pilot activities permitted the establishment of more comprehensive programmes in the areas of management and monitoring of Reconstruction and Development Programme projects, small enterprise development, housing, provincial capacity-building and crime prevention. These programmes have been developed and will be implemented in a context of institutional complexity, involving a wealth of national and local partners, in Government and in civil society.

11. Lessons learned over the past three years include the value of knowledge- and experience-based cooperation in facilitating the reintegration of South Africa into the international community; the possibility and necessity of covering much ground with limited resources, the value of international conventions and plans of action as an input to national policy processes, the

scope for inter-agency collaboration in areas such as poverty reduction, gender, HIV/AIDS and international migration; the importance of pilot operations implemented directly with communities and of systematic feedback from these to policy level; and the scope for direct partnerships between UNDP and CSOs, within broad parameters established by the Government.

12. The Government has experienced significant difficulties in managing the implementation and delivery of development programmes, including international cooperation, the complexities of which seem out of proportion with the magnitude of external resources (representing less than 2 per cent of the total budget of Government). The Government is currently addressing some of the constraints imposed on effective international cooperation by its own inherited procedures through (a) the development of enabling legislation and standard procedures for the negotiation and management of technical cooperation agreements and (b) the strengthening of monitoring and coordination capacities. At the same time, efforts are also required on the part of its partners to ensure that their procedures are compatible with those of South Africa, or at least that they do not impose additional administrative burdens that divert attention from the essential task of establishing long-term development management structures. The Government counts on UNDP to ensure that the programmes that benefit from UNDP cooperation are executed with a reasonable degree of procedural flexibility, drawing on the relevant technical and administrative capacities of the most qualified and efficient organizations, governmental and non-governmental, South African and international. There is a need to minimize procedural constraints and to adapt to a local context characterized by a wealth of well-established institutions.

13. South Africa is committed to a strong, long-term relationship with the United Nations, actively participating in international conferences and operational activities and by its contributions in funds and in kind to the operations of key development institutions, especially UNDP. The United Nations country offices, housed in common premises provided by the Government, are expected to play an active role as a key element in the links between South Africa and the United Nations system, and to bring about greater effectiveness, efficiency and coordination in the substantive and administrative work of the United Nations system. Furthermore, South Africa also endorses the principle by which the Resident Representative of UNDP also functions as the Resident Coordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. In this context, United Nations system thematic working groups and an inter-agency programme working group are expected to play an important role in the design and development of more integrated programmes, in their implementation and in continuous monitoring of specific activities.

III. PROPOSED STRATEGY AND THEMATIC AREAS FOR UNDP COOPERATION

A. Poverty reduction

14. The reduction of poverty and inequality within the SHD framework is the overriding priority of the Government for UNDP cooperation. Among comparable middle-income countries, South Africa has one of the worst records in terms of social indicators (health, education, safe water, fertility) and among the

highest income inequality in the world, according to Key Indicators of Poverty in South, published by the Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1995. Given its resources, South Africa can afford to feed, house, educate and provide health care for all its citizens. Yet apartheid and economic exploitation have created vast inequities that prevent this.

15. In line with the goals of the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the strategy for growth, employment and redistribution, as well as the analysis emerging from the ongoing poverty and inequality report process and the commitments entered into by Governments at the World Summit for Social Development, UNDP cooperation will include policy dialogue with the Government on macroeconomic and social development issues. In partnership with civil society, UNDP will be expected to strengthen national capacities and facilitate the Government's efforts to overcome poverty, which include placing emphasis on poverty eradication, job creation and sustainable livelihoods, and the promotion of the role of women in development.

16. Within these overall objectives, capacity-strengthening relating to the twin challenges of sustainable livelihoods and sound governance constitutes the principal focus for proposed cooperation with UNDP.

B. Sustainable livelihoods

17. South Africa's relatively high per capita income, close to that of Brazil and Malaysia, conceals deep inequities in access to basic services and productive resources. The country's human development performance has been poor compared with its natural and capital resource base, with marked disparities in the racial and gender composition of poverty and inequality. According to the Human Development Report 1994, the human development index (HDI) for white South Africans stood at the equivalent of the 24th rank while the HDI for black South Africans corresponded to the 123rd rank. Poverty in South Africa manifests itself as deliberate deprivation of access both to productive assets, particularly land, water and electricity, credit and information, training and skilled employment and markets, as well as to basic services and facilities such as education, health care and housing. The impact of the system that produced these distortions is particularly marked on women, youth and children.

18. Sustainable livelihoods approaches were identified by the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) as a key mechanism to address the dual challenge of poverty and inequality. The programme on sustainable livelihoods will contribute to national efforts to broaden opportunities for the poor while enhancing the capacity of the poor and of supportive institutions, such as local Governments and CBOs. UNDP cooperation within this programme will have three subprogrammes: policy support and advocacy; employment and livelihood opportunities; and social development.

19. Policy support and advocacy. The object of the subprogramme will be to promote an enabling environment that builds on partnerships between civil society and formal governance structures. The Human Development Report and the proposed national human development report will be an input to policy debates, integrating international lessons on issues such as economic growth, poverty

eradication, gender equity and human development. Activities will include continuing technical cooperation with the Office of the Deputy President in the context of its poverty and inequality report and follow-up thereto. It will include technical input to national efforts to establish a system for monitoring progress in addressing poverty, human development and gender equity, including work on sustainable livelihood indicators and data collection. On gender equity, UNDP cooperation with the Office on the Status of Women will include capacity-building for the implementation of the national gender planning framework.

20. Employment and livelihood opportunities. The subprogramme will focus on creating and expanding employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities particularly for the poor. This will entail the development of small and medium-size enterprises with special emphasis on women and rural communities, including the agriculture and tourism sectors. Cooperation is also envisaged for the promotion of labour-intensive public works programmes, and other initiatives that expand employment and livelihood opportunities for the poor. In urban and semi-urban areas, skills enhancement, the adoption of labour-intensive methods, and the promotion of small and medium-size enterprises would achieve similar results.

21. Social development. The subprogramme will focus on actions to increase equity of opportunities through access to productive assets for both men and women. Specifically, this subprogramme will support strategies and initiatives for reducing poverty and promoting livelihoods of the poor, especially to rural poor and peri-urban township communities through the creation of capacity, especially at provincial and local levels, for the provision of housing, safe water and sanitation, health, education (particularly the elimination of illiteracy), sustainable energy and social services. It is proposed that UNDP fund pilot programmes with a direct impact on sustainable livelihoods through integrated community-development initiatives that galvanize the energies and institutions of the poor (particularly women) such as savings schemes modalities.

C. Sound governance

22. Provisions for cooperative governance in the Constitution of newly democratic South Africa, adopted in December 1996, aim to enhance transparency and accountability and to encourage individuals, groups and institutions to take initiative, to save and to invest, to manage and to participate in the development of their community and their country. Strengthening the capacity for sound governance, for the effective decentralization of responsibilities and resources to provincial and local government, and for development management are essential for the effective delivery of government policies aimed at programmes that reduce poverty and inequality and improve essential public services, including crime prevention and criminal justice. Democratization and strengthening of public structures and civil society institutions, including their transparency and accountability, will have a significant positive impact on people's lives, particularly those of poor communities and women. The white papers outlining the Government's policy on public service transformation reflect the interdependence between sound governance and poverty reduction,

highlighting the need to strengthen the capacity for sound governance in all spheres of government. It will also help to institutionalize the participatory process, to facilitate private sector activity, to promote effective public service, to foster gender equity and to foster environmentally sound economic activities. In short, reforms in the public sector are prerequisites for South Africa to achieve the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. UNDP cooperation will be required for four subprogrammes in the area of promoting sound governance: decentralization; democratization; safety and security; and development management.

23. Decentralization. Following the 1994 elections, nine new provincial governments were established, some covering geographical areas previously covered by up to three or four administrations. The legitimization of local government through local elections took place as recently as the end of 1995 and mid-1996. In some places, this process saw the first-ever establishment of local governments. These new administrations, complemented by new district structures, now have the task of delivering the bulk of the priorities of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. Under the first CCF, UNDP cooperation in this area, organized, whenever feasible, as part of multi-donor packages, will focus directly on capacity-building in provincial administrations, including measures to increase the involvement of women. Owing to the large number of local authorities, the primary thrust for local government will be to cooperate with institutions that provide them with capacity-strengthening services. The South African Local Government Association will be a key institution in the development and implementation of this programme segment.

24. Democratization. Democratization of the state and of society is a core objective of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. After centuries of colonialism and decades of apartheid, this task is as great as any facing the new South Africa. The country inherited social, political and economic inequality and deeply ingrained structural disparities from apartheid. Exclusion from the political processes and systematic violations were integral parts of the social engineering of that era. Challenges facing the nation in this include coordination, institutional capacity-building within and outside of Government, and human rights education. South Africa intends to cooperate with UNDP in such areas as strengthening the legislatures both in terms of policy development and administrative capacity. With respect to the key area of strengthening government, civil society cooperation, a statutory body, the National Development Agency, is being established to provide a forum for consultation on policy issues between the Government and CSOs and a mechanism for channelling government and donor funds to CSOs, prioritizing those engaged in development programmes.

25. Safety and security. The social fabric of society suffered severely under apartheid and is yet to be restored. One manifestation of this is the high and increasing crime rates recorded since April 1994. In view of the impact of this phenomenon on development and on the prospects for poor communities, crime prevention is now a primary concern of the national policy agenda. The National Crime Prevention Strategy outlines the Government's response to the situation. UNDP cooperation will, as part of broader multi-donor support, be used for capacity-building for the implementation of the Strategy, focusing on

particularly vulnerable groups (the poor, particularly women and youth) and priority crimes.

26. Development management. Although significant resources are available for development, the Government is facing serious constraints in ensuring the effective delivery of programmes and large portions of the national budget and of external development aid are rolled over from one financial year to the next. Cooperation with UNDP will aim to strengthen national, provincial and local capacity for the management of both domestic and external development resources. It will focus on increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall resource management system in place, involving all spheres of government, the private sector, civil society and UNDP. Systems and processes will be enhanced to provide appropriate parameters and benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation and these will systematically be incorporated into all development activities, including those benefiting from UNDP support. UNDP will also support the national effort to introduce a new approach to disaster management that emphasizes vulnerability analysis, risk reduction and preparedness within broader development policies.

D. Cross-cutting themes

27. In line with the objectives of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, the new Constitution, international conventions and the principles of SHD, a central objective of the proposed programme is gender equity. Today, women, especially those with dependent children, remain the poorest and most vulnerable community in South Africa. The programme will strive to enhance the status of women and men to ensure equal access to opportunities and resources as clearly outlined both in the Reconstruction and Development Programme and within the SHD framework. While mainstreaming gender issues, the Government/UNDP gender strategy will promote equity in the three broad categories of political empowerment, economic empowerment and freedom from violence. In common with other countries of the subregion, South Africa is facing a major challenge in the impact of HIV/AIDS on society and on prospects for development. Cooperation with UNDP, as a member of the Joint and Co-Sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), will focus on strengthening the capacity of the Government and other national partners to monitor the impact of HIV/AIDS on reconstruction and development, to inform the policy process, as well as to provide input to specific programme interventions. Sustainable development and environmental concerns are an integral part of the realization of the policies for reconstruction and development. Cooperation will be sought for local initiatives linked to the implementation of regional and global environmental programmes and conventions. All programme activities will include a development support communication component designed to enhance the effectiveness of programmes through advocacy, information and technology-sharing between all stakeholders.

E. South-South cooperation

28. The new South Africa attaches particular importance to the development of linkages with other developing countries in the Southern African Development

Community (SADC); under the Indian Ocean Rim initiative; through the zone of peace in the Southern Atlantic; in the context of the G-77 and China; through the Fourth Lomé Convention; and through the Non-aligned Movement, in which South Africa shares leadership responsibility. South Africa has a wide range of technical capacities. Following the transition to democracy, the Government is keen to share these with other developing countries. At the same time, the country can learn from the experience of other African and non-African countries. TCDC activities will be emphasized and UNDP participation is envisaged in the development of appropriate mechanisms to this end. Special emphasis is placed on the integration of the economy with that of neighbouring countries of the subregion in the framework of SADC. This includes cooperation on matters relating to sustainable livelihoods, governance and development management. In this context, UNDP contributions to subregional initiatives such as the Southern African renewable energies initiative (FINESSE) and the proposed SADC Water Round Table, in both of which South Africa is actively engaged, are welcomed, as is the UNDP proposal to sponsor the preparation of a regional human development report covering the SADC countries.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

29. Execution, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the CCF activities will be achieved through a joint assessment of relevant capacities of a variety of national entities, including government departments, public sector institutions, the private sector, CBOs and NGOs. Specific project/programme management responsibilities will be assigned to these entities on a mutually agreed-upon case-by-case basis. The Government, while exercising effective ownership and oversight for the utilization of programme resources, encourages flexibility and experimentation on a wide range of execution and implementation arrangements. Within broad parameters established by the Government and in accordance with the national voluntary registration framework, it is hoped that management responsibility for specific activities can be entrusted directly by UNDP to qualified CSOs and private sector entities. National expertise will be extensively used, with external specialists serving to share international experience and to fill specific gaps in knowledge and skills. In all cases, efforts will be made to ensure the sustainability of national programmes.

30. National execution. The Government has well-established procedures, including those designed to ensure accountability and audit, that cater for proper management of its own substantial development resources. In this context, and given the limited scale of the UNDP financial contribution, traditional policies and procedures for national execution will have to be adapted to take account of compatibility with the processes and procedures established by South Africa for its own resources. Emphasis will be placed on the search for effectiveness and timeliness. Should it not be possible to adapt the specific procedures of UNDP for national execution, then preference will be given to other modalities - particularly execution by United Nations specialized agencies and NGO execution. UNDP is indeed called upon to utilize the large experience of CSOs in service delivery and development work through partnerships under overall government leadership. In this context, UNDP national execution modalities for NGO execution will be an appropriate input for capacity strengthening with CSOs in areas such as accountability, reporting, monitoring

and evaluation, pending the introduction of national modalities through the National Development Agency process.

31. United Nations system. The role of the United Nations specialized agencies will be to add relevant international experience to national programmes and identify expertise for short-term missions. United Nations agencies will therefore be invited to cooperate with national executing and implementing agencies. The Government will continue to explore with UNDP/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) the scope for management service agreements, as a mechanism for managing development resources in cooperation with the Government, especially with a view to ensuring timely and cost-effective implementation and access to a broad range of local and international experience and technical capacity. The Government has serious interest in utilizing internationally recruited United Nations Volunteers (UNV) specialists, and proposals are under consideration both for expanding the scheme to national UNV specialists and for support for the development of a national volunteer programme. Volunteers will be deployed in a number of initiatives, including the provision of medical services for rural communities and capacity-building in such areas as HIV/AIDS, community development, and small and medium-size enterprises, working with the Government and with CSOs.

32. Programme approach. The Government intends to pursue to the greatest extent possible the use of the programme approach, with its inherent capacity to enhance coordination both in resource management and effectiveness. It is recognized that, in a context of institutional complexity, specific problems may be more appropriately addressed through projects. Indeed, preparatory assistance documents have been used extensively by UNDP in the interim period, pending simplification of government procedures for signing project agreements.

33. Monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation of the CCF will be facilitated by specific quantifiable and qualitative targets to be established in each programme document. Indicators against which the performance and impact of various programme initiatives can be measured will be developed at the outset for individual programmes. Where needed, baseline surveys will be conducted prior to or at the inception of programmes to provide specific indicators that will be used in measuring programme impact, especially in the areas of employment creation and sustainable livelihoods, gender equity and capacity-strengthening with provincial and local government to provide effective development support and basic services for poverty reduction.

34. Programme review. A yearly review of the programme will be organized in the form of annual consultations between the Government and UNDP. In the spirit of cooperative governance, participation is envisaged of partners from different spheres of government, as well as from United Nations specialized agencies. These annual consultations will be complemented by regular thematic reviews, involving implementing agencies as well as representatives of civil society. The 1998 annual consultation will serve as the mid-term review for the 1995-2001 period, the first comprehensive assessment of performance and impact since the commencement of programme operations for UNDP in South Africa.

35. Resource mobilization and aid coordination. UNDP will support national strategies for mobilizing and utilizing domestic and international resources for

priority development activities in the areas of sustainable livelihoods and governance. UNDP core resources will be used primarily for programme development, pilot activities and for the management, monitoring and evaluation of agreed-upon activities. Supplementary resources are expected to be made available from ongoing bilateral and multilateral programmes, government cost-sharing and from the private sector. Resources required for the programmes proposed for the five-year period have been estimated at $58.7 million, implying a supplement of $36.1 million in addition to the $22.6 million available from UNDP core resources. Resource allocations will reflect the commitment of the Government and of UNDP to the goals of gender equity by ensuring adequate financial commitment for the mainstreaming of gender concerns within both programme areas. Indicative allocations are as follows: sustainable livelihoods: $35.4 million (policy development and advocacy $4.7 million; employment and small and medium-size enterprises $13.0 million; social development $17.7 million); sound governance: $23.3 million (decentralization $10.7 million; democratization $2.0 million; safety and security $8.2 million; development management $2.4 million).

Annex

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TARGET TABLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA (1997-2001)

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Source	Amount	Comments
UNDP CORE FUNDS		
Estimated IPF carry-over	16 076[a]	
TRAC 1.1.1	6 364	Assigned immediately to country.
TRAC 1.1.2	0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1	This range of percentages is presented for initial planning purposes only. The actual assignment will depend on the availability of high-quality programmes. Any increase in the range of percentages would also be subject to availability of resources.
SPPD/STS	140	
Subtotal	22 580[b]	
NON-CORE FUNDS		
Government cost-sharing	6 000	
Sustainable development funds GEF Capacity 21	2 500 of which: 2 000 500	
Third-party cost-sharing	20 400	
Funds, trust funds and other UNETPSA UNV	7 220 of which: 7 000 220	
Subtotal	36 120	
GRAND TOTAL	58 700[b]	

[a] National Liberation Movement (NLM) - 6,911;
South Africa (SAF) - 9,165.

[b] Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country application.

Abbreviations: GEF = Global Environment Fund; IPF = indicative planning figure; SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services; TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core; UNETPSA = United Nations education and Training Programme for Southern Africa; UNV = United Nations Volunteer programme.